1	2	3	4
Uttarakhand	1504	343	22.8
Uttar Pradesh	19268	13080	67.9
West Bengal	5751	3136	54.5
A & N Island	47	0	0.0
Chandigarh	2	1	61.5
D & N Haveli	24	7	30.5
Daman & Diu	3	0	0.0
Delhi	54	24	44.8
Lakshadweep	3	1	28.9
Pondicherry	31	18	57.8
ALL INDIA :	182708	60857	33.3

NOTE: '0' relates to the area less than 500 Hectares.

Sustainable Utilization of Marine Resources

713. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a U.K. Government's well articulated document "Fisheries 2007 - A long-term vision for sustainable Fisheries"; and

(b) if so, whether our future fisheries policy would keep in mind inputs like (i) balance on economic, social and environmental priorities (ii) identify the roles and responsibilities of different stake holders in achieving sustainability, and (iii) a realistic cost and benefit profile, as the need of the hour is for sustainable utilization of India's vast marine resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has notified the comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy in November, 2004 with a focus on sustainable development of Coastal and Deep-sea Fisheries with a view to achieve harmonized development of marine fishery resources of the country. The objectives of the Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy are (i) to augment marine fish production of the country up to the sustainable level in a responsible manner so as to boost export of sea food from the country and also to increase per capita fish protein intake of the masses, (ii) to ensure socio-economic security of the artisanal fishermen whose livelihood solely depends on this vocation, and (iii) to ensure sustainable development of marine fisheries with due concern for ecological integrity and bio-diversity. These objectives are incorporated in the schemes and projects undertaken by the Government.

Growth of Pulses

714. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether since 1967 overall yield growth in pulses has not matched with yield growth in other crops;

(b) whether yield of pulses on other hand has risen by 1.14 per cent;

(c) if so, whether it has been pointed out that if corrective steps are not taken India's per capita pulses consumption will fall by 10 kg. by 2010;

(d) whether study also reveals that though India remained deficient in pulses production leading to increase in imports, pulses exports grew faster than imports before all exports were banned in 2006; and

(e) if so, the concrete measures proposed to be taken in regard to growth for pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per index number of the yield (Base: Triennium Ending 1981-82=100), the compound annual growth rates of yield of rice, wheat, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton between the years 1967-68 and 2008-09 are given below:

Crop	Compound annual Growth rates of yield between 1967-68 and 2008-09 (% per annum)
Rice	1.99
Wheat	2.45
Coarse Cereals	1.99
Pulses	0.70
Foodgrains	2.02
Oilseeds	1.69
Sugarcane	0.96
Cotton	2.63
All Crops	1.90

(c) In 2007, the per capita net availability of pulses was estimated at 10.7 kg. Assessment of per capita availability of consumption of pulses for 2010 has not been done.

(d) As indicated in the Table below, the quantity of pulses imported during 2005-06 to 2007-08 has been significantly higher than the quantity of pulses exported. The export and import of pulses during last 3 years is as under:-

Year	Export		Import	
	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Quantity ('000 Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crore)
2005-06	447.44	1115.21	1695.95	2476.25
2006-07	250.70	773.34	2270.97	3891.91
2007-08	163.67	526.95	2791.10	5278.02

SOURCE: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

(e) The Government has launched several schemes to encourage the cultivation of pulses as given below:-

1. ISOPOM is being implemented since 1.4.2004 in 14 major pulses growing States.

2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses was launched in 2007-08 and is being implemented in 171 identified districts of 14 major pulses growing States in 11th Five Year Plan.

3. Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme (Revised) provides assistance for pulses development to the States not covered under ISOPOM.

4. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) under which also the States can undertake pulses development programm.

Remunerative price for Cotton Growers

†715. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to bumper crop of cotton in the current year, the production is likely to touch approximately 290 lacs of cotton bales;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 284.50 lacs cotton bales have been procured till now;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the production of cotton in the international market has been reduced this year and the prices are likely to be hiked in the international market; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide appropriate price of remaining production to the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As per the 3rd Advance Estimates released on 08.05.2009, the production of cotton in the country during 2008-09 is estimated at 232.68 lakh bales (of 170 kg each).

(b) As per information received from the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), in addition to the procurement by Trade and Spinning Mills, 127 lakh bales of cotton has been procured by the institutional agencies like CCI and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) under the MSP operations.

(c) As per the latest release of International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), the world's cotton production during 2008-09 has declined to 23.52 million tonnes as against 26.19 million tonnes during the previous year. As measured by Cotlook A Index, the average international prices during cotton season 2008-09 are projected at 60 US cents per pound as against 73 US cents during the previous year.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi